

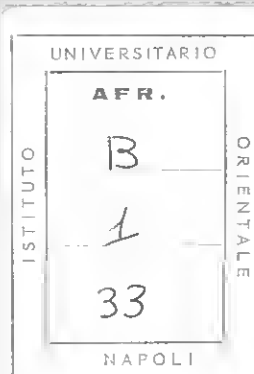
A
GRAMMATICAL SKETCH
OF THE
TEMAHUQ
OR
TOWAREK LANGUAGE

BIBLIOTARIO

A.P.A.

ORIENTALE

GLI



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PREFACE.

THE following sketch of the Towarek Grammar was forwarded by me to the Official Authorities in *May*, 1860, but its publication was withheld as I expected to return to Ghadames and wished to render it more complete.

At that time it was the first attempt to reduce to any sort of rule this important Language, which would seem to form the groundwork of most of the tongues of North Central Africa. Since then, however, the Towarek has been studied in Algeria, and the results laid before the public.

Not having returned to the Desert, I have been unable to make any additions or improvements to this Essay from my own experience, and I therefore prefer that it should now appear exactly as I left it eighteen months ago; for it will then, at least, have the one merit, which in no science is of more importance than in philology, of having been written when I was in entire ignorance of the labours of others on the same track.

This, together with the difficulty of reducing a Language to rules when the nation speaking it acknowledge none to exist, and the short time during which I had the opportunity of studying it, will, I trust, be considered a sufficient excuse for the many errors contained in the following pages.

HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN.

4, ROYAL CRESCENT,
2nd December, 1861.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE language of the Towarek, or as it is called by them Temahug, is one of the sister languages spoken by the inhabitants of many districts of the Atlas range of mountains from Egypt to the western shores of Marocco, and which are all included in the general term Berber.

The Jehéli or language of the hilly regions in the Pashalic of Tripoli has as many dialects as there are districts in which it is spoken, viz.:—Rujbán, Cabaw, Mejérhera, Naaloot, &c.; all of which have much Arabic in their composition, and are so similar one to another that an inhabitant of one district can easily make himself understood in another.

In the dialect of the Oasis of Soakna there is much less Arabic, and in the Ghadamsieh again still less.

The language of the Kabyles of Algeria and the Shilha of Marocco have a common origin with all the above, though what intermixture of Arabic they contain I have had no opportunity of judging.

The language of the Towarek is probably the purest of all these offshoots of the ancient Berber tongue, though that of the tribes in the north of the Sahara contains many words of Arabic origin. That spoken by the Towarek of the south Sahara, the Kélowi, Awelimmeden, &c., who call it Temáshught, probably assimilates more to the Soudan tongues; the former, for instance, containing Bornu and Hausa, and the latter Hausa and Songhay words and expressions.

I have given my attention exclusively to the northern Towarek branch of these languages, both from a conviction that it is purer than the Ghadamsieh or the Jehéli, and also because I luckily obtained the friendship and assistance of Sheikh Mohammed Aússuk, formerly Kadi

of Ghat, and son of one of the most renowned Arabic scholars of northern Africa. As he is well acquainted with the Arabic language, I was enabled to obtain much information from him; but his departure from Ghadames unluckily put a stop to my labours long before I had obtained sufficient data to allow me to form a correct estimate of the language. I did not succeed in finding another teacher owing to the very limited knowledge of Arabic generally possessed by the Towarek; and I myself left the Oasis before my friend Sy Mohammed returned to it. The difficulty, moreover, of studying with a person who had not the slightest idea how to apply the principles of grammar to a language which, according to his notions, had no rules, was very great; and I could only obtain the instruction I desired by putting innumerable questions to the Sheikh and making him translate phrases containing the points at issue, from the analyzation of which I deduced my rules.

The above observations will, I think, be a sufficient excuse for the imperfect state of my work and any errors it may contain, though I venture to hope that the following pages will be found to throw some new light on a language as yet but little known to philologists.

H. S. F.

4, ROYAL CRESENT,
May, 1860.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE Towarek write from right to left, like the Arahs and many other Eastern nations.

The Temahuq alphahet, or "Tifeenagh," contains 25 simple letters, which are contained in the following table. I have given the corresponding Arabic letters; and in order that the difference between the Arabic and the Temahuq alphahet may be seen at a glance, I have not omitted those letters of the former which are not found in the latter:—

TIFEENAGH.		ARABIC.	EQUIVA- lent.	TIFEENAGH.		ARABIC.	EQUIVA- lent.
Name.	Character.			Name.	Character.		
Tegherit	.	ا	a, e, i	Yel	||	ل	l
Yeh	①	ب	b	Yem	⌐	م	m
Yet	+	ت	t	Yen	—	ن	n
—	—	ث	—	Yesh	⌐	س	s
Yej	I	ج	j	Yedh	⌐	د	d
Yeg	·	—	g	—	—	—	—
—	—	ح	—	Yey	:	ه	h
Yok	::	خ	k	Yef	⌐⌐	ف	f
Yed	^	د	d	Yoq	...	ق	q
—	—	ذ	—	Yes	⊙	س	s
Yer	○	ر	r	Yesh	⌐	ش	sh
Yez	✕	ز	z	Yeh	:	ه	h
Yet	⌐	ط	t	Ys	:	و	w
Yoz	#	ظ	z	Yey	⌐	ي	y
Yec	::	ع	c				

There are also eight double letters, the advantage of which as a help to the pronunciation will be at once perceived when it is considered that the short vowels are not expressed in writing the Temahuq, and it is thus often difficult to know whether two consecutive consonants are pronounced with an intermediate short vowel or not. These compounds thus greatly assist the reader, as wherever two letters which admit of combination are found separate, they must be pronounced with an intermediate vowel:—

	TIFEENAGH.		Compound of.	Equivalent.
	Name.	Character.		
Yenk		⌘	⌘ and ∴	nk
Yend		⌘	⌘ „ ⌘	nd
Yemt		⌘	⌘ „ +	mt
Yelt		⌘	⌘ „ +	lt
Yert		⌘	⌘ „ +	rt
Yest		⌘	⌘ „ +	st
Yent		⌘	⌘ „ +	nt
Yôt		⌘	⌘ „ +	ot

As many of the Arabic letters have various pronunciations, according to the different regions in the vast portion of the globe in which that language prevails, it will be necessary for me to give some further explanations as to the sound given to some of the letters by the Towarek.

⌘ Arabic ط is a very hard t, much like dt.

⌘ Arabic ظ is like a hard dz.

⌘ Arabic ض is a hard dh, or more resembling dth.

⌘ Arabic غ is similar to the French r, “grasseyé,” but more guttural; and it must not be mistaken for ‘l’, which is a hard g, a sound unknown to the Arabs, except in Barbary, where the natives frequently, but very incorrectly, give it to the ق.

⌘ Arabic ق a hard guttural k, a sound unknown to any European language.

The ‘l’ is often pronounced as though an e followed it (not however softening it), as for instance in the word ⌘ ‘l’ ⌘+, tebegeôt, a mare.

In the equivalents which I have given to the Towarek characters I

have been guided as much as possible by the analogy between them and the Fifeenagh, and have thus frequently taken Greek characters.

In nearly every case I have taken the characters recommended by Professor Newman, whose long experience of their utility is quite sufficient excuse for my adopting them.

Great inconvenience would be experienced by modifying the k, g, d, and s with h, to render the letters ∴ (خ), ∴ (غ), ⌘ (ض), and ⌘ (ش), for it will frequently happen that the letters kh, gh, dh, and sh, though contiguous, may each have the distinct sounds of k-h, g-h, d-h, and s-h. It is, therefore, better to represent those letters by k, γ (which has in Greek a sound very similar to the غ of the Arabs), ḍ and ṣ, the three dots over the latter striking the eye at once with a similarity to ش. To preserve the analogy with the representation of ḍ for ض I give ṭ, ṣ, and ẓ for ط, ع, and ظ. ∴ (ك) I render by c (always hard) and ⌘ (ق) by q; and for ∴ I give the Greek ς in order to avoid rendering it by the two letters ou, or hy w, according as it is a vowel or consonant sound. In this manner each of the Fifeenagh is represented by a single character, the advantage of which will be evident to those who have at any time occupied themselves in writing Semitic languages in the European character.

Further Observations on the Orthography.

• Tegherit is never found in the middle of a word, therefore in making compound words a final • in the anterior word, or an initial • in the posterior word of the compound, must be elided.

In conjugating Verbs and deriving and declining the Substantives the following letters frequently replace each other reciprocally:

⌘ and ∴; ∴ and ‘l’; ‘l’ and ⌘.

Two similar letters following one another are always pronounced with a short vowel between them, and never as a double letter, which latter sound is represented by teshdid (ˆ) over the letter to be doubled.

When a word ending in ∴ receives the suffix +, the ∴+ is substituted by ⌘. Ex.:

⌘⌘ I Nayaq, I saw him, for ∴+⌘ I Nayaγ-t.

THE VERB

I take the Verb as the first part of speech, as it appears, like in Arabic, to be the root from which Nouns Substantive and Adjective are formed.

The simplest form of the Verb is the third person *sing.* of the preterit, which I therefore consider as the root.

Genders of the Verb.

The third person *sing.* has distinct *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

The second and first persons *sing.* have but one form each, which is common to both genders.

In the *pl.* the third and second persons have each their *masc.* and *fem.* forms, and the first person has but one form, which is common.

Preterit.

The *fem.* of the third person *sing.* is formed by prefixing + to the *masc.* (the root).

The second person is formed by prefixing + and affixing ^ to the root.

The first person is formed by affixing : to the root.

The third person *pl. masc.* is formed by affixing | to the root, and the *fem.* by affixing +|.

The second person *pl. masc.* is formed by prefixing + and affixing □ to the root, and the *fem.* by adding + to the *masc.*

The first person *pl.* is formed by prefixing | to the root. Ex.:

		MASC.	COM.	FEM.
<i>Sing.</i>	3rd pers.	****	.....	**** +
	2nd "	.....	^ **** +	.....
	1st "	.....	: ****	.....
<i>Pl.</i>	3rd "	| ****	.....	+ | ****
	2nd "	□ **** +	.....	+ □ **** +
	1st "	.....	**** |	.....

Future.

The future is formed by prefixing ^ to those persons of the preterit that do not commence with +. To those commencing with + the . only is prefixed. Ex.:

		MASC.	COM.	FEM.
<i>Sing.</i>	3rd pers.	**** ^ .	.....	**** + .
	2nd "	.....	^ **** + .	.....
	1st "	.....	: **** ^ .	.....
<i>Pl.</i>	3rd "	| **** ^ .	.....	+ | **** ^ .
	2nd "	□ **** + .	.....	+ □ **** + .
	1st "	.....	**** | ^ .	.....

When the third person *sing.* and first person *pl.* of the preterit end in . the . is cut off in forming the same persons of the future. Ex.:

. || ' . Igele, he went. | . ' | ^ | Nisinga, we baked.
|| ' ^ . Edigel, he will go. | . ' | ^ | ^ . Edinsing, we shall bake.

Present.

There are various modes of forming the present tense. They are as follows:—

1st. By placing teshdid (˘) over the second radical, and changing an initial z into . Ex.:

z || : . Iyley, he mingled. | Pres. ż || : . Iyalley.
|| : ż Yédcal, he carried. | Pres. || : . □ . Idaccal.

2nd. By changing the initial z or . into +. Ex.:

○ □ □ . Ufur, he hid. | Pres. ○ □ □ + . Itáfur.
^ ○ ż Yosed, he came. | Pres. ^ ○ + . Itased.

3rd. By placing an accentuated fatha (') for vowel point on the first radical, and changing an initial ξ into . Ex:

· ㊦ ㊦ · Ísinse, he applied. | Pres. · ㊦ | ㊦ · Isánse.
 ... ㊦ ㊦ ㊦ Yésolaq, he adopted. | Pres. ... ㊦ | ㊦ · Isálaq.

There is, however, much irregularity in the formation of the present tense, especially in the apparently arbitrary manner in which the short vowels (vowel points) are changed.

Imperative.

The second person *sing.* of the Imperative is formed by merely striking off the final tegherit . from the root.

The second person *pl. masc.* is formed by affixing +, and the *fem.* by affixing + ㊦ to the second person *sing.* Ex:

· ㊦ | · Igele, he went.

Imperative second person *sing.*, ㊦ | · Igel.

Pl. second person *masc.*, + ㊦ | · Igelet.

„ *fem.*, + ㊦ ㊦ | · Igelemet.

Past Participle.

The Past Participle *sing. masc.* is formed by prefixing ㊦, and the *fem.* by prefixing ㊦ + to the root.

The *pl. masc.* is formed by adding | to the *masc. sing.*; and the *pl. fem.* by adding + to the *pl. masc.* Ex:

· ㊦ + · Itše, he ate.

P. P. { *Sing. masc.*, · ㊦ + ㊦ · Imitše; *fem.*, · ㊦ + ㊦ + Timitše.
Pl. masc. | ㊦ + ㊦ · Imitšen; *fem.*, + | ㊦ + ㊦ · Imitšenet.

N.B. An initial ξ or . in the third person *sing. masc.* of the preterit must never be considered a radical.

Conjugation of the Verb ㊦ | ㊦ · Irgel, he fastened, which forms its present tense by reduplication of the second radical (see page 11).

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
	<i>Preterit.</i>		
<i>Sing.</i> 3.	㊦ | ㊦ · Irgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgel
„ 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgeléd	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgeléd	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgeléd
„ 1.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgeláy	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgeláy	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgeláy
<i>Plur.</i> 3.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgelén	+ | ㊦ | ㊦ · Irgélenet	+ | ㊦ | ㊦ · Irgélenet
„ 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgelém	+ ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgelém	+ ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirgelém
„ 1.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Nirgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Nirgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Nirgel

Future.

<i>Sing.</i> 3.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Edirgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Etirgel
„ 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Etirgeled	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Etirgeled
„ 1.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Edirgeláy	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Edirgeláy
<i>Plur.</i> 3.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Edirgelen	+ | ㊦ | ㊦ · Edirgélenet
„ 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Etirgelem	+ ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Etirgelem
„ 1.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Edirngel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Edirngel

Present.

<i>Sing.</i> 3.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irággel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirággel
„ 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirággeled	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirággeled
„ 1.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irággeláy	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irággeláy
<i>Plur.</i> 3.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irággelen	+ | ㊦ | ㊦ · Iraggélenet
„ 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tirággelem	+ ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ + Tiraggélemet
„ 1.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Nirággel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Nirággel

Imperative.

<i>Sing.</i> 2.	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgel
<i>Plur.</i> 2.	+ ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgelét	+ ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Irgélemet

Past Participle.

<i>Sing.</i>	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ ㊦ · Ímirgel	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ ㊦ + Timirgel
<i>Plur.</i>	㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ ㊦ · Imírgelen	+ | ㊦ | ㊦ ㊦ · Imirgélenet

Conjugation of the Verb $\odot \dots$ Iqas, he clapped hands, which forms the present tense by changing the initial ζ or \cdot into $+$ (see page 11).

Preterit.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3.	$\odot \dots$ Iqas	.....	$\odot \dots +$ Tiqas
" 2.	.....	$\wedge \odot \dots +$ Tiqaséd	.....
" 1.	.....	$\vdots \odot \dots$ Iqasáy	.....
Plur. 3.	$\mid \odot \dots$ Iqasén	.....	$+\mid \odot \dots$ Iqásnet
" 2.	$\sqsupset \odot \dots +$ Tiqasém	.....	$+\sqsupset \odot \dots +$ Tiqásmet
" 1.	.....	$\odot \dots \mid$ Niqas	.....

Future.

Sing. 3.	$\odot \dots \wedge$ Ediqas	.....	$\odot \dots +$ Etiqas
" 2.	.....	$\wedge \odot \dots +$ Etiqaséd	.....
" 1.	.....	$\vdots \odot \dots \wedge$ Ediqasáy	.....
Plur. 3.	$\mid \odot \dots \wedge$ Ediqasén	.....	$+\mid \odot \dots \wedge$ Ediqásnet
" 2.	$\sqsupset \odot \dots +$ Etiqasém	.....	$+\sqsupset \odot \dots +$ Etiqásmet
" 1.	.....	$\odot \dots \mid \wedge$ Edinqas	.....

Present.

Sing. 3.	$\odot \dots +$ Itáqas	.....	$\odot \dots ++$ Titáqas
" 2.	.....	$\wedge \odot \dots ++$ Titáqased	.....
" 1.	.....	$\vdots \odot \dots +$ Itáqasáy	.....
Plur. 3.	$\mid \odot \dots +$ Itáqasén	.....	$+\mid \odot \dots +$ Itaqásnet
" 2.	$\sqsupset \odot \dots ++$ Titáqasém	.....	$+\sqsupset \odot \dots ++$ Titaqásmet
" 1.	.....	$\odot \dots + \mid$ Nitáqas	.....

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	.....	$\odot \dots$ Iqas	.....
Plur. 2.	$+\odot \dots$ Iqasét	.....	$+\sqsupset \odot \dots$ Iqásmet

Past Participle.

Sing.	$\odot \dots \sqsupset$ Imiqas	.....	$\odot \dots \sqsupset +$ Timiqas
Plur.	$\mid \odot \dots \sqsupset$ Imiqasén	.....	$+\mid \odot \dots \sqsupset$ Imiqásnet

Conjugation of Verb $\cdot \Xi + \cdot$ Itša, he ate, with the irregular form of present tense, $++ \cdot$ Itet.

Preterit.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
Sing. 3.	$\cdot \Xi + \cdot$ Itša	.....	$\cdot \Xi ++$ Titša
" 2.	.....	$\wedge \Xi ++$ Titšéd	.....
" 1.	.....	$\vdots \Xi + \cdot$ Itšáy	.....
Plur. 3.	$\mid \Xi + \cdot$ Itšen	.....	$+\mid \Xi + \cdot$ Itšenet
" 2.	$\sqsupset \Xi ++$ Titšem	.....	$+\sqsupset \Xi ++$ Titšemet
" 1.	.....	$\cdot \Xi + \mid$ Nitša	.....

Future.

Sing. 3.	$\Xi + \wedge$ Edetš	.....	$\Xi ++$ Etetš
" 2.	.....	$\wedge \Xi ++$ Etitšéd	.....
" 1.	.....	$\vdots \Xi + \wedge$ Editšáy	.....
Plur. 3.	$\mid \Xi + \wedge$ Editšén	.....	$+\mid \Xi + \wedge$ Editšenet
" 2.	$\sqsupset \Xi ++$ Etitšém	.....	$+\sqsupset \Xi ++$ Etitšemet
" 1.	.....	$\Xi + \mid \wedge$ Edinetš	.....

Present.

Sing. 3.	$++ \cdot$ Itet	.....	$\vdots ++$ Tet
" 2.	.....	$\wedge ++$ Tetéd	.....
" 1.	.....	$\vdots ++$ Tetáy	.....
Plur. 3.	$\mid ++$ Téten	.....	$+\mid ++$ Tétenet
" 2.	$\sqsupset ++$ Tétem	.....	$+\sqsupset ++$ Tétemet
" 1.	.....	$++ \mid$ Nitet	.....

Imperative.

Sing. 2.	.....	$\Xi + \cdot$ Etš	.....
Plur. 2.	$+\Xi + \cdot$ Etšet	.....	$+\sqsupset \Xi + \cdot$ Etšemet

Past Participle.

Sing.	$\cdot \Xi + \sqsupset$ Imitše	.....	$\cdot \Xi + \sqsupset +$ Timitše
Plur.	$\mid \Xi + \sqsupset$ Imitšen	.....	$+\mid \Xi + \sqsupset$ Imitšenet

List of Verbs with 1st Form of Present (see p. 11).

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
||⊙: ̣ Yéyhel	||⊙: ̣ Iyábhel	to receive
·: ̣ Iša	·: ̣ Iša	to accuse
!⊙: ̣ Ierah	!⊙: ̣ Icérah	to obtain
̣⊙: ̣ Igmey	̣⊙: ̣ Igámmey	to address
!⊙⊙: ̣ Yérmar	!⊙⊙: ̣ Irámmar	to frighten
⊙: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Ísmecas	⊙: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Isámmecas	to change
·: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Yésds	·: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Isádds	to assemble
·: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Írze	·: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Irázzē	to break
||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Yédcal	||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Idáccal	to carry
+̣: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Yéyseyt	+̣: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Iyáseyt	to catch
⊕+⊙⊙: ̣ Ísmetert	⊕+⊙⊙: ̣ Isámmetert	to order
!⊙⊙⊙: ̣ Ísnafran	!⊙⊙⊙: ̣ Isánnafra	to select
̣||: ̣ Iyley	̣||: ̣ Iyálley	to mingle
||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Irgel	||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Irággel	to fasten
⊕⊙: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Íscarat	⊕⊙: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Isáccarat	to force
·: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Imda	·: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Imáddu	to finish
||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Iylil	||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Iyállil	to continue
||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Íscalal	||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Isáccalal	to weep
⊙+̣: ̣ Iytas	⊙+̣: ̣ Iyáttas	to fix
⊙⊙: ̣ Iesant	⊙⊙: ̣ Icássant	to hate
||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Isúyil	||: ̣⊙⊙: ̣ Isáyyl	to close

List of Verbs with 2nd Form of Present (see p. 11).

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
·: ̣⊙ Yóla	·: ̣⊙ Itúlu	to grant
·: ̣⊙ Yóte	+̣ Itát	to add
·: ̣⊙ Iga	!̣ Itag	to act
!̣ Yecún	!̣ Itúcán	to admire
⊙⊙⊙ Yezar	⊙⊙⊙ Itizar	to progress
||: ̣⊙ Yelil	||: ̣⊙ Itilal	to help
!⊙⊙ Yerin	!⊙⊙ Itéran	to ail
·: ̣⊙ Yóye	·: ̣⊙ Itye	to permit
||: ̣⊙ Idel	||: ̣⊙ Itádel	to play or dance
⊕⊙: ̣⊙ Yeesud	⊕⊙: ̣⊙ Itúcsad	to fear

List of Verbs with 2nd Form of Present—continued.

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
⊕⊙⊙: ̣ Idest	⊕⊙⊙: ̣ Itádest	to arrange
⊙⊙⊙ Yósas	⊙⊙⊙ Itásas	to assure
⊙⊙⊙ Yóram	⊙⊙⊙ Itáram	to try
̣: ̣⊙ Yóca	̣: ̣⊙ Itácay	to awake
·: ̣⊙ Ige	·: ̣⊙ Itáge	to become
!̣⊙⊙ Yeqan	!̣⊙⊙ Itúqan	to hind
·: ̣⊙ Yocu	·: ̣⊙ Itúcu	to blaze
⊙⊙⊙ Yexáyd	⊙⊙⊙ Itásayd	to bring
⊙⊙⊙ Iqad	⊙⊙⊙ Itáqad	to burn
||: ̣⊙⊙ Ímiscal	||: ̣⊙⊙ Itámiscal	to change
!̣⊙⊙ Amenáyen	!̣⊙⊙ Itámenayen	to compare
⊙⊙⊙ Ufur	⊙⊙⊙ Itáfur	to hide
⊙⊙⊙ Yósed	⊙⊙⊙ Itásed	to come
̣⊙⊙ Ímezey	̣⊙⊙ Itámezey	{ to condemn to settle
||: ̣ Inin	||: ̣ Itinin	to confess
!⊙⊙ Ísen	!⊙⊙ Itásen	to reflect
⊕⊙⊙ Yéseert	⊕⊙⊙ Itáseert	to consult
⊙: ̣⊙⊙ Imahsar	⊙: ̣⊙⊙ Itámahsar	to convey
⊙⊙⊙ Iydad	⊙⊙⊙ Itiydad	to corrupt
·: ̣⊙ Yesu	·: ̣⊙ Itúsu	to cough
⊕⊙⊙⊙ Isufart	⊕⊙⊙⊙ Itásufart	to cure
·: ̣⊙⊙ Yekáyent	·: ̣⊙⊙ Itákayent	to deceive
⊕⊙⊙ Ikast	⊕⊙⊙ Itákast	to give up
⊕⊙⊙ Yecudelt	⊕⊙⊙ Itácudelt	to deny
̣⊙⊙ Imadray	̣⊙⊙ Itámadray	to despise
·: ̣⊙⊙ Imiclo	·: ̣⊙⊙ Itámiclo	to dine
+⊙⊙ Abat	+⊙⊙ Itihat	to die, perish
·: ̣⊙⊙ Igexa	·: ̣⊙⊙ Itigexa	to disappoint
⊙: ̣⊙⊙ Yemucus	⊙: ̣⊙⊙ Itimucus	to send away
||: ̣⊙ Imyanen	||: ̣⊙ Itímyanen	to quarrel
!̣⊙⊙ Yezun	!̣⊙⊙ Itúzan	to separate
⊙⊙⊙ Yogem	⊙⊙⊙ Itágem	to draw
⊙⊙⊙ Itah	⊙⊙⊙ Itátab	to drop
⊙⊙⊙ Yaqor	·: ̣⊙⊙ Itáyora	to dry
·: ̣⊙⊙ Izay	·: ̣⊙⊙ Itázay	to dwell
·: ̣⊙⊙⊙ Iclócalo	·: ̣⊙⊙⊙ Iticlócalu	to contain

List of Verbs with 3rd Form of Present (see page 12.)

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
1 3 0 2 Yesudan	1 3 0 2 Isádan	to count
... 11 0 2 Yesolaq	... 11 0 2 Isálaq	to adopt
0 1 0 2 Isinse	0 1 0 2 Isánc	to apply
1 0 0 2 Isisten	1 0 0 2 Isásten	to ask
11 : 1 2 Yezinçel	11 : 1 2 Izánçel	to help
... 1 2 Izınca	... 1 2 Izánca	to avoid
... 1 2 Isinga	... 1 2 Isánga	to bake
... 1 2 Isinta	... 1 2 Isánta	to begin
0 1 + 2 Izitşe	0 1 + 2 Izatşe	to give
... 1 2 Yeşca	... 1 2 Işac	to build
... 1 2 Izieyha	... 1 2 Izáyha	to buy
11 : 1 2 Isinçal	11 : 1 2 Isánçal	to plough
1 2 0 2 Azimizi	1 2 0 2 Izámize	to distinguish

List of Verbs having an irregular Form of Present.

<i>Preterit.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
1 0 2 Isan	1 0 2 Isant	to acquaint
11 : 1 2 Igehed	11 : 1 2 Itageh	to admit
11 2 2 Yezózil	11 2 2 Azúzil	to counsel
3 : 0 2 Essad	3 : 1 2 Isaqad	to see
0 : 1 2 Yehaşah	0 : 1 2 Ihuhab	to reply
1 0 2 Yemun	1 0 2 Itumund	to appear
0 11 0 2 Iflis	0 11 0 2 Ifélast	to believe
0 2 2 Isas	0 1 2 Igas	to boil
11 3 0 2 Iserdal	11 3 0 2 Isard	to borrow
0 + 1 2 Isqaytas	0 2 2 Içari	to call
1 1 2 Hedig	1 2 2 Izazig	to clean
1 0 2 Irne	+ 1 0 2 Irúnut	to vanquish
+ 1 2 Idet	+ 1 2 Ideet	to bite
+ 1 2 Isat	+ 1 2 Igat	to strike

The auxiliary Verb "to be" is rendered in Temahuq by the Verb ·11·, which has but one tense, used apparently both in a past and present sense.

	MASC.	COM.	FEM.
<i>Sing.</i> 3.	·11· 1la	·11+ 1led	·11+ 1tela
" 2.	·11· 1lan	·11· 1lay	·11· 1lanet
<i>Plur.</i> 3.	·11· 1lan	·11· 1lanet	·11· 1lanet
" 2.	·11· 1lan	·11· 1lanet	·11· 1lanet
" 1.	·11· 1lan	·11· 1lanet	·11· 1lanet

"To have" is rendered by the proposition 0 : çor, with, near to, or from, coupled with the suffix Pronouns, for the present tense. Ex.:

0 : çorec, thou hast;
1 0 : çorauç, we have.

The past tense is expressed by prefixing ·11· to the above. Ex.:

·11· 0 : çori, I had;
1 0 0 : çorisan, they had.

Sentences exemplifying the formations of the Verbs:—

+ 0 : 11 0 2 + 11 :
heret tesléd sala
Have you heard anything?
1 0 : 11 1 2 + 11 :
Mokamed tenáyed sala
Have you seen Mohammed?

1 1 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 :
déday édesid Em
When will he come here?

1 1 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 :
hic Isfahin Aseyd
Bring the clothes quickly.

+ 1 0 2 + 3 0 2 1 2 + 3 0 2 :
tufat tegemád abarád Cay

Boy! Is it morning? (literally) Thou boy is to-morrow gone out?

:04 301' + ... 30 +

yex tegemád Tafoq

The sun has risen some time; (literally) The sun has gone out, &c.

10. 884: + :8008 11'

amán tabéydid dimárday Igel

Go now and bring some water.

:8. 11'18.

edih Edingel

Let us go, then!

:1. 30

cánay Ma

What shall I do?

:1. 30

nicán Ma

What shall we do?

:10. 0:

isénay sar

I do not know.

:11'30. 30 +

amaginic Etš

Eat your supper.

:11' + 8000.

tágile Acfid

Bring bread.

8800 + :10

teféled Mani

Whence comest thou?

:11'11. :8. 11'

hic éhen ec Igel

Go to the tent quickly.

01 + 11'0.

tahort Irgel

Fasten the door.

01 + 11:0

tahort Suyil

Close the door.

:301'8. :1

edigmáday Nec

I will go out.

08011 + :18. :1

télsedas dih Ena

Say that again.

111. :10

ilan Mani

Where are they?

11:10. :8. 11'

amanšcal ic Igele

He went to the Sultan.

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

All Substantives in the Temahuq language are either of the *masc.* or *fem.* gender. Those which have for the initial and final letter, or one of them, + are *fem*; all others are *masc.*

Examples.

MASC.		FEM.
3000.	Aharád a boy	3000 + Tabarát a girl
011.	Elis a man	300 + Tamát a woman
010.	Ámis a he camel	300 + Talemť a she camel
000.	Isásar a chain	0 + Tahuart a carpet
0.8.	Adker anger	.0 + Tára affliction
11'.	Egen army	.0 + Tářara conduct
11.	Ahal day	4 + Tihay darkness
0:	Eřair copper	11 + Táhanint pity
003.	Icšef discovery	00 + Tamart a heard

Number.

Substantives of the *masc.* gender form their *plural*—

- 1st. By affixing 1 to the *sing.*; and if they commence with . pronounced a or e in the *sing.* in the *pl.* it takes the sound of i.
- 2nd. When the *sing.* ends in ., the . is often changed into 1 + (tan or ten); the change in the initial vowel from a or e to i still taking place.
- 3rd. By merely changing the pronunciation of the initial . into i.
- 4th. In some few cases a word ending in the *sing.* in . changes into the *pl.* into 1: (wen).

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.	
1st Form	□○⊕ · Abarād	⊕⊕○⊕ · Ibáraden	boy
"	○⊕ · Ays	⊕○⊕ · Iyesan	horse
"	⊕! · Ohud	⊕⊕! · Ohuden	crime
"	○□□○ · Ásáfar	⊕○□□○ · Isáfaran	medicine
"	⊕! · Áyan	⊕!⊕ · Iyúnan	cord
"	·! · Eechi	⊕! · Eechan	cock
"	□! · Aγrem	⊕□○ · Iγármén	city
"	⊕! · Aγil	⊕!⊕ · Iγálen	arm
"	○: ' · Egióser	⊕○: ' · Igióseren	breadth
"	⊕: □ · Ámašey	⊕⊕: □ · Imášeyen	chief
"	⊕○! · Aharađ	⊕⊕○! · Iháraden	contract
2nd Form	·!⊕ · Ehni	⊕+!⊕ · Ihnitan	blood
"	'! · Ung	⊕+ '! · Ungetan	brother
"	·⊕! · Áyaba	⊕+⊕! · Iyábatan	bridle
"	·! · Ini	⊕+! · Initan	color
"	·!□ · Ámeni	⊕+!□ · Imnitan	comparison
"	·...○⊕ · Abáreqa	⊕+...○⊕ · Ibáreqetan	course
"	·✕□ · Amizi	⊕+✕□ · Imizitan	decision
"	·! · Ige	⊕+! · Igetan	action
3rd Form	!⊕□ · Amóhaγ	!⊕□ · Imóhaγ	tarki
"	!⊕□ · Amγad	!⊕□ · Imγad	tarki
"	·!⊕□ · Amaγeše	·!⊕□ · Imaγeše	cheat
"	⊕⊕! · Agadeđ	⊕⊕! · Igadeđ	bird
"	!⊕○⊕ · Aburnuh	!⊕○⊕ · Iburnuh	cloak
4th Form	·!⊕ · Amidi	⊕!⊕ · Imidišen	companion

Substantives of the *fem.* gender form their *plural*—

1st. By affixing *!* to the *sing.*, and when the latter ends in any of the compound letters ⊕, †, ⊕, †, ⊕, or in two letters (without an intervening short vowel), the latter of which is †, the † is left out in forming the *pl.* The first short vowel (vowel point) is changed into *i*.

2nd. Words ending in · generally change the · into *!*:

Examples.

	SING.	PLUR.	
1st Form	⊕○⊕ + Tábarat	⊕⊕○⊕ + Tibáratēn	girl
"	† '! + Tebegešt	⊕: '! + Tebegešen	mare
"	⊕○ + Tnsist	⊕○⊕ + Tisesin	distress
"	†⊕○ + Tirađast	⊕:⊕○ + Tirađasen	compliance
"	+⊕ + Tisút	⊕+⊕ + Tisúten	cough
"	·!○' + Tégeruc	⊕:·!○' + Tigérucen	cloud
"	⊕□ + Tánart	⊕○□ + Tánaren	beard
"	+□□○ + Turift	⊕□□○ + Turifen	boat
"	†! + Tecalt	⊕!⊕ + Ticalen	care
"	†!⊕ + Tásacast	⊕:!⊕⊕ + Tisácasen	building
2nd Form	·○: + Tiyara	⊕:○: + Tiyárisen	body
"	·⊕: + Tecáya	⊕:⊕: + Ticáyasen	bread
"	·○! + Ténere	⊕:○! + Tinérisan	country
"	·!○ + Túrma	⊕:!○ + Túrmasen	disease
"	·!⊕⊕ + Telumša	⊕:!⊕⊕ + Telumšasen	basin
"	·!⊕' + Tágile	⊕:!⊕' + Tígelsen	bread
"	·+! + Tunte	⊕: +! + Tuntasen	female

Irregular Forms of *pl.*—

Nouns—Masculine.

SING.	PLUR.	
○!⊕ · Elis	⊕!⊕ Meden	man
○○○ Roris	○!⊕ Médanis	son
·○□ · Amaraš	+!·○□ · Imarašnet	father
□! · Asádem	+!⊕ · Édunet	person
○○□ · Amasúr	○○: □ · Imašsar	arm
!⊕ · Uγun	⊕:⊕: + Tisóγmesen	ligature
!⊕# · Asazlš	⊕!# · Isazlan	business
○□ · Amis	○!□ · Imnas	camel
·!⊕ · Azinca	⊕:·!⊕ · Izincan	delay

Nouns—Feminine.

⊞ ∴ + Tecelt	⊞ ∴ + Tical	foot (measure)
⊞ ⊞ + Tamaŋ	⊞ ⊞ + Tédeden	woman
⋯ + ⊞ ⊞ + Taftaq	⋯ + ⊞ ⊞ + Tiftaq	hed
+ ⊞ ∆ + Tedebut	⋅ ⊞ ∆ + Tideha	bedstead
⊞ + ∴ + Tehetint	⊞ + ∴ + Tihetan	box
+ ⊞ ∴ + Taŋarínit	⊞ ∴ + Taŋarínesan	character
⊞ ∴ + Táhanint	⊞ ∴ + Tihúnan	pity
+ ⊞ ∴ + Taŋarínit	+ ⊞ ∴ + Taŋarísenit	condition
+ ∴ + Taŋahut	⋅ ∴ + Tiŋa	dish

Declension of Nouns Substantive.

There is properly no declension of Nouns in the Temahuq, the cases being formed as in English, by Prepositions. As, however, the latter are prefixed to the words they govern, I shall consider it a true declension.

The nominative and accusative cases are alike. The genitive is formed by prefixing ∴, to the nominative ∴, and the dative by prefixing ζ or ∴.

Examples.

	SING.		PLUR.	
N. & A.	⊞ ζ ∴ Ays	a horse	⊞ ζ ∴ Iyesan	horses
G.	⊞ ζ ∴ Inays	of a horse	⊞ ζ ∴ Iniyesan	of horses
D.	⊞ ζ ζ Yays	to a horse	⊞ ζ ζ Yiyesan	to horses
N. & A.	⋅ ∴ ⊞ + Tebegešt	a mare	⋅ ∴ ∴ ⊞ + Tebegešen	mares
G.	⋅ ∴ ∴ ⊞ + Tebegešt	of a mare	⋅ ∴ ∴ ∴ ⊞ + Tebegešen	of mares
D.	⋅ ∴ ∴ ⊞ + Tebegešt	to a mare	⋅ ∴ ∴ ∴ ⊞ + Tebegešen	to mares
N. & A.	⊞ ∴ ∴ Elis	a man	⊞ ∴ ∴ Meden	men
G.	⊞ ∴ ∴ Inélis	of a man	⊞ ∴ ∴ Iméden	of men
D.	⊞ ∴ ζ Yélis	to a man	⊞ ∴ ζ Yeméden	to men
N. & A.	⊞ ⊞ + Tamaŋ	a woman	⊞ ⊞ + Tedēden	women
G.	⊞ ⊞ + Intamaŋ	of a woman	⊞ ⊞ + Intedēden or ⊞ ⊞ + Indēden	of women
D.	⊞ ⊞ + Itamaŋ	to a woman	⊞ ⊞ + Itedēden or ⊞ ⊞ + Yedēden	to women

Formation of Substantives.

Many Substantives are formed from Verbs; the manner of forming them depending on their gender.

Masculine substantives are derived from the root of the Verb by changing an initial ζ into ∴ and cutting off a final + in those few cases where the root terminates in one. There is also frequently a change in the short vowels, which, though unexpressed in writing, is clearly observable in the pronunciation.

Examples.

DERIVATIVE.		DERIVED FROM.	
⋅ ∴ ∴ Adela	amusement	⊞ ∴ ∴ Idel	he played
⊞ ⊞ ⊞ Asufar	medicine	⊞ ⊞ ⊞ Asufart	he cured
ζ ∴ ∴ Agamey	claim	ζ ∴ ∴ Igmeŋ	he claimed
⊞ ∴ ∴ Azoŋil	advice	⊞ ∴ ∴ Yezoŋil	he advised
⊞ ∴ ∴ Azinhel	assistance	⊞ ∴ ∴ Yezinhel	he aided
⋅ ∴ ∴ Uŋun	ligature	⋅ ∴ ∴ Yegan	he hound
⊞ ∴ ∴ Acudel	denial	⊞ ∴ ∴ Yecudelt	he denied
⋅ ∴ ∴ Ība	death	+ ⊞ ∴ Abát	he died
⋅ ∴ ∴ Amicli	dinner	⋅ ∴ ∴ Īmiclo	he dined
⋅ ∴ ∴ Ige	action	⋅ ∴ ∴ Iga	he did
⊞ ∴ ∴ Agad	arrival	⊞ ∴ ∴ Yesádin	he arrived
⋅ ∴ ∴ Amindu	conclusion	⋅ ∴ ∴ Iminda	he finished

Feminine Substantives are formed from the root by prefixing and affixing +. When the root commences with ζ or ∴ an elision of such letter takes place when the + is prefixed.

Examples.

DERIVATIVE.		DERIVED FROM.	
⊞ ∴ + Túcunt	admiration	⋅ ∴ ζ Yecún	to admire
⊞ ∴ + Telilt	aid	⊞ ∴ ζ Yelil	he assisted
+ ∴ + Túcunt	blaze	⋅ ∴ ζ Yoca	it blazed
+ ∴ ∴ + Tásacast	a building	⋅ ∴ ∴ Yesca	he built
+ ζ ∴ ∴ + Táŋeŋt	circulation	ζ ∴ ∴ Iŋley	it circulated
⊞ ∴ + Táŋist	{ clapping of hands	⊞ ∴ ∴ Iqas	{ be clapped hands
+ ⊞ ∴ + Tíŋadast	compliance	⋅ ⊞ ∴ Irda	he complied
⊞ ∴ ∴ + Táŋist	confidence	⊞ ∴ ∴ Iflis	he believed
+ ⊞ ∴ + Tissut	cough	⋅ ∴ ζ Yesu	he coughed
+ ⊞ ∴ + Tétebt	a drop	⊞ ∴ + Itab	it dropped
⊞ ∴ + Táŋart	dryness	⊞ ∴ ζ Yaŋor	it dried

In some cases the final + is not added:—

·□: + Tícma	affliction	·□:· Iéma	he afflicted
·+: + Tešáte	a blow	+ :· Isat	he struck
...✕□+ Támazuq	a dwelling	: ✕· Izay	he dwelt

NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are capable of all the inflections of the Verbal tenses. This peculiarity, which would appear to be common to all the Berher dialects, has caused some linguists to consider that in the Berher language there are no Adjectives, their place being supplied by Verbs of quality (See *Hanoteau's Kabyle Grammar*, p. 194, under "Verbes d'état"). As, however, these words do not appear, in the Temahuq at least, to allow of the formation of a future or any other derived tense, and as the root has a present signification, whereas it should be past if it were a Verb, I consider them here as Adjectives. I am also supported in this decision by the fact that the *fem.* and *pl.* are not invariably formed according to the rules given for the Verb.

Gender.

The *fem. sing.* of Adjectives is formed by prefixing, and sometimes also affixing, + to the *masc.*; and when the latter ends in |, the | is often dropped before the suffixed +.

Examples.

MASC.	FEM.	
:||ž Yólay	:||+ Tólay	beautiful
☐☐· Išad	☐☐+ Tišad	had
10'1'· Ihégerin	+0'1'+ Tihégerit	long
||✕'· Gezúl	+||✕'+ Tegezúlet	short

Number.

The *pl.*, *masc.* and *fem.*, are generally formed according to the rules given for forming the third person *pl.* of the Verb. There are, nevertheless, frequent irregularities.

Examples.

	SINO.	PLUR.	
Mas.	ž0:□1· Anmábray	1ž0:□1· Anmábrayen	different
Fem.	ž0:□1+ Tanmábray	+1ž0:□1· Anmábraynet	
Mas.	'1'1'ž Yógig	'1'1'ž Yógigen	distant
Fem.	'1'1'+ Tógig	+1'1'1'ž Yóginet	
Mas.	'1'∧: Hedig	'1'∧: Hedigen	clean
Fem.	+1'∧: Hediget	+1'1'∧: Hedignet	
Mas.	1□□☐☐· Isátáfan	11□□☐☐· Isátáfnen	black
Fem.	+□□☐☐+ Tisátáfat	+11□□☐☐· Isátáfnenet	
Mas.	1:ž Yécun	11:· Acúnen	inquisitive
Fem.	1: + Túcun	+11:· Acúnenet	

Irregular forms of plural:—

	SINO.	PLUR.	
Mas.	☐☐☐ Saméd	11☐☐☐· Isamédnin	cold
Fem.	+☐☐☐ Samediet	11☐☐☐+ Tisamednin	
Mas.	1☐· Isán	11☐· Isánen	clever
Fem.	1☐+ Tisán	+1☐· Isánet	
Mas.	10☐1ž· Iyendéran	11ž0☐☐· Imaderóynen	small
Fem.	+0☐1ž+ Tiyendérat	11ž0☐☐+ Timaderóynen	
Mas.	11✕'· Gezúl	1111✕'· Igezúlnen	short
Fem.	+11✕'+ Tegezúlet	1111✕'+ Tigezúlnen	
Mas.	10'1'· Ihegerin	11+0'1'· Ihegerutenin	long
Fem.	+0'1'+ Tihegerit	11+0'1'+ Tihegerutenin	

Conjugation of Adjectives with the Personal Pronouns:—

· : || : | Ł Yenícelsa, rich.

Sing.	3rd P.	· : || : | Ł + | ·	Enta yenícelsa	he is rich
	2nd P.	· : || : | + · + | ·	Enta tenícelsa	she is rich
	1st P.	Λ : || : | + { Ł : Cam }	Cai } tenícelsed Cam }	thou art rich
Plur.	1st P.	: : || : | · : |	Nec enícelsaγ	I am rich
	3rd P.	| : || : | · ∃ | + | ·	Entened enícelsen	they (m.) } are
	2nd P.	+ | : || : | · ∃ + | + | ·	Enteneted enícelsenet	they (f.) } rich
	2nd P.	□ : || : | + ∃ | : | ·	Agasened tenícelsem	ye (m.) } are
	1st P.	+ □ : || : | + ∃ + □ : | ·	Agumated tenícelsemet	ye (f.) } well
	1st P.	· : || : | | ∃ | : |	Necened nenícelsa	we are well

Λ ○ : Ł Yéγored, well.

Sing.	3rd P.	Λ ○ : Ł + | ·	Enta yéγored	he is well
	2nd P.	Λ ○ : + · + | ·	Enta téγored	she is well
	1st P.	Λ Λ ○ : + { Ł : Cam }	Cay } teγóraded Cam }	thou art well
Plur.	1st P.	: Λ ○ : · : |	Nec aγóradaγ	I am well
	3rd P.	| Λ ○ : · ∃ | + | ·	Entened aγóraden	they (m.) } are
	2nd P.	+ | Λ ○ : · ∃ + | + | ·	Enteneted aγóradenet	they (f.) } well
	2nd P.	□ Λ ○ : + ∃ | : | ·	Agasened teγóradem	ye (m.) } are
	1st P.	+ □ Λ ○ : + ∃ + □ : | ·	Agumated teγórademet	ye (f.) } well
	1st P.	Λ ○ : | ∃ | : |	Necened néγored	we are well

|| : ○ Λ Dérγal, blind.

Sing.	3rd P.	|| : ○ Λ · + | ·	Enta dérγal	he is blind
	2nd P.	+ Ł || : ○ Λ · + | ·	Enta derγaliyet	she is blind
	1st P.	Λ || : ○ + { Ł : Cam }	Cay } térraled Cam }	thou art blind
Plur.	1st P.	: || : ○ Λ · : |	Nec dérγalaγ	I am blind
	3rd P.	| || : ○ Λ ∃ | + | ·	Entened dérγalen	they (m.) } are
	2nd P.	+ | || : ○ Λ ∃ + | + | ·	Enteneted derγaliyet	they (f.) } blind
	2nd P.	□ || : ○ + □ | : | ·	Agasened térralem	ye (m.) } are
	1st P.	+ □ || : ○ + ∃ + □ : | ·	Agumated terγálemet	ye (f.) } blind
	1st P.	|| : ○ Λ | ∃ | : |	Necened náderrγal	we are blind

Comparative of Adjectives.

The comparative degree seems to be expressed by an indeclinable form of the Adjective, derived from the positive, apparently without any regularity, and which is preceded by the word ○ ' Ł Yoger, more or greater, which is conjugated like other Adjectives. ○ ' Ł when used without another Adjective, signifies greater or larger. ○ ' Ł precedes, and the comparative form of the Adjective follows, the second of the two words compared.

The word : Λ Daš, which takes the suffix Pronouns, is used very frequently with the comparative form of the Adjective when the latter has a vilifying sense. : Λ precedes the indeclinable comparative.

The comparative requires the dative case after it.

Examples

Of some of the indeclinable comparative forms of Adjectives.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	
○ ... □ Imágaran	○ : □ + Téγγarin	large
○ ∃ · Áđan	· | : ∃ · Éđhenn	brave
∃ ∃ · Ísād	∃ : · Óhođ	bad
Λ # Ł Yezíd	· Λ # + Tízúdi	sweet
· || : Éhle	+ || : + Tehélast	industrious
+ ○ ... Ł Yáqerat	· ○ ... Áqeri	civil
∃ □ ○ Semiéd	· ∃ □ ○ + Tísmedí	cold
○ ... Ł Yaqór	⊕ : + Táγart	dry
○ Λ · Aidier	○ Λ | Nedier	deep
+ : || ○ Silγet	· : || ○ · Ásilγi	difficult
|| : | Nahiél	· || : | + Ténheli	easy
· Λ ' Ł Yógda	+ Λ ' + Togdut	equal
Ł Ł Yénay	+ Ł + Tenáyet	new
| Λ ○ Ł Yérden	| Λ ○ | Nérden	dirty

Superlative Degree.

The superlative absolute is formed by placing the word $\cdot | \cdot \cdot$ Iena, before the positive

$\cdot | \cdot \cdot$ Iena has the following inflections:—

	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Masc.</i>	$\cdot | \cdot \cdot$ Iena	$|| \cdot \cdot$ Ienan
<i>Fem.</i>	$\cdot | \cdot \cdot +$ Tiena	$+ || \cdot \cdot$ Ienanet

The superlative relative is expressed by means of the indeclinable word $|| \cdot \cdot$ Húlan, which is placed after the positive.

$|| \cdot \cdot$ Húlan, is sometimes used to express the superlative absolute.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinal Numbers.

The cardinal numbers from one to nineteen inclusive have both *masc.* and *fem.* forms. The tens and hundreds have but one form, which is *fem.*; and the thousands are *masc.*

	MASC.	FEM.
1	$| \cdot \cdot$ Íyen	$+ \cdot \cdot$ Íyet
2	$| \odot$ Sin	$+ + | \odot$ Sinátet
3	$\exists \odot \cdot \cdot$ Cerád	$+ \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$ Cerádet
4	$\# \cdot \cdot$ Coz	$+ \# \cdot \cdot$ Acózet
5	$\odot \odot \odot$ Simús	$+ \odot \odot \odot$ Simúset
6	$\odot \exists \odot$ Sodíés	$+ \odot \exists \odot$ Sodíésset
7	$\cdot \odot \cdot$ Isá	$+ \cdot \odot \cdot$ Isáhat
8	$\odot + \cdot$ Itám	$+ \odot + \cdot$ Itámet
9	$\cdot \# +$ Tezá	$+ \cdot \# +$ Tezáhat
10	$\cdot \odot \odot$ Maraš	$+ \cdot \odot \odot$ Marašet
11	$| \cdot \cdot \wedge : \odot \odot$ Maraš-ed-iyen	$+ \cdot \cdot \wedge + : \odot \odot$ Marašet-ed-iyet
12	$| \odot \wedge : \odot \odot$ Maraš-ed-sin	$+ + | \odot \wedge + : \odot \odot$ Marašet-ed-sinátet
13	$\exists \odot \cdot \cdot \wedge : \odot \odot$ Maraš-ed-cerád	$+ \exists \odot \cdot \cdot \wedge + : \odot \odot$ Marašet-ed-cerádet
14	$\# \cdot \cdot \wedge : \odot \odot$ Maraš-ed-coz	$+ \# \cdot \cdot \wedge + : \odot \odot$ Marašet-ed-acózet

	MASC.	FEM.
20	$| : \odot \odot + + + | \odot$	Sinátet-támaršen
30	$| : \odot \odot + + \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$	Cerádet-támaršen
40	$| : \odot \odot + + \\# \cdot \cdot$	Acózet-támaršen
50	$| : \odot \odot + + \odot \odot \odot$	Simúset-támaršen
100	$\cdot \exists \odot \odot +$	Témede
200	$\exists \odot \odot + + + | \odot$	Sinátet-temád
300	$\exists \odot \odot + + \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$	Cerádet-temád
400	$\exists \odot \odot + + \# \cdot \cdot$	Acózet-temád
500	$\exists \odot \odot + + \odot \odot \odot$	Simúset-temád
1000	$\odot \cdot \cdot$	Agím
2000	$\odot \cdot \cdot | \odot$	Singím
3000	$\odot \cdot \cdot \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$	Cerádgím
4000	$\odot \cdot \cdot \# \cdot \cdot$	Cózgím
5000	$\odot \cdot \cdot \odot \odot \odot$	Simúsgím

Ordinal Numbers.

The ordinal numbers have always distinct *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

Example.

	MASC.	FEM.
1st	$| \odot \cdot \cdot$ : 8ázaren	$+ \odot \cdot \cdot$ + Tázaret
2nd	$| \odot \cdot \cdot$ : 8ánesin	$+ + | \odot \cdot \cdot$ + Tánsinatet
3rd	$\exists \odot \cdot \cdot$: 8ancerád	$+ \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$ + Tancerádet
4th	$\# \cdot \cdot$: 8anecóz	$+ \# \cdot \cdot$ + Tanecózet
5th	$\odot \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$: 8ansimús	$+ \odot \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$ + Tansimúset
6th	$\odot \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$: 8ansodíés	$+ \odot \exists \odot \cdot \cdot$ + Tansodíésset
7th	$\cdot \odot \cdot$: 8anisá	$+ \cdot \odot \cdot$ + Tanisáhat
8th	$\odot + \cdot$: 8anitám	$+ \odot + \cdot$ + Tanitámet
9th	$\cdot \# + \cdot$: 8antezá	$+ \cdot \# + \cdot$ + Tantezáhat
10th	$: \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$: 8anmaraš	$+ : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$ + Tanmarašet
11th m.	$| \cdot \cdot / : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$	8anmaraš-ed-iyen
" f.	$+ \cdot \cdot \wedge + : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$	Tanmarašet-ed-iyet
12th m.	$| \odot \wedge : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$	8anmaraš-ed-sin
" f.	$+ + | \odot \wedge + : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$	Tanmarašet-ed-sinátet
13th m.	$\exists \odot \cdot \cdot \wedge : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$	8anmaraš-ed-cerád
f.	$+ \exists \odot \cdot \cdot \wedge + : \odot \odot \cdot \cdot$	Tanmarašet-ed-cerádet

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

	SING.	PLUR.	
N. } I, me	∴ Nec	m. ∃ ∴ Necenéd	we, us (m.)
D. }		f. ∃ + ∴ Necéneted	we, us (f.)
A. }			
G. Of me	∴ Ino	∴ Inanáγ	of us

Second Person.

N. } Thou, thee	m. ∴ Cai	m. ∃ ∴ Agašened	ye, you (m.)
D. }	f. ∴ Cam	f. ∃ + ∴ Agúmented	ye, you (f.)
A. }			
G. Of thee	m. ∴ Inéc	m. ∴ Inošen	} of you
	f. ∴ Iném	f. + ∴ Inécmet	

Third Person.

N. } He	∴ Enta	m. ∃ + ∴ Entenéd	they (m.)
D. }			
A. }			
She	∴ Enta	f. ∃ + ∴ Enteneted	} they (f.)
	∴ Entádih		
G. Of him or	∴ Inis	m. ∴ Inesan	} of them
Of her	∴ Inít	f. + ∴ Inésnet	

I myself	∴ Imánin	we ourselves	∴ Imánanáγ
Thou thyself	m. ∴ Imánec	} ye yourselves	m. ∴ Imánošen
	f. ∴ Imáuem		f. + ∴ Imanémet
He himself	∴ Imánis	} they themselves	m. ∴ Imánesan
She herself	∴ Imánit		f. + ∴ Imáunasnet

SUFFIX PRONOUNS.

First Person.

Second Person.

Third Person.

Sing. { m. }	∴ i	∴ Cai	+ t
{ f. }		∴ Cam	++ tet
Plur. { m. }	∴ anáγ	∴ Cašen	+ ten
{ f. }		+ ∴ Camet	++ tenet

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive Pronouns are sometimes rendered by the genitive case of the Personal Pronouns.

There are also suffix Possessive Pronouns, which differ slightly from the suffix Personal Pronouns. They are as follows:—

First Person.

Second Person.

Third Person.

Sing. { m. }	∴ i	∴ ie	⊙ is
{ f. }		∴ im	+ it
Plur. { m. }	∴ anáγ	∴ ošen	⊙ isan
{ f. }		+ ∴ ecmet	+ ⊙ isnet

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

∴ Ma, who or what.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

SING.

PLUR.

This { m. }	∴ šah	These { m. }	∴ šich
{ f. }	∴ šadāγ		∴ šiedāγ
	∴ Tah	{ f. }	∴ Tich
	∴ šadāγ		∴ šiedāγ

SING.		PLUR.			
That (near the person spoken to)	$\left. \begin{matrix} m. \\ f. \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} : \wedge : \text{Sadieh} \\ : \wedge \text{Dieh} \end{matrix} \right\}$	Those (near the person spoken to)	$\left. \begin{matrix} m. \\ f. \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} : \wedge : \text{sidieh} \\ : \wedge \wedge : \text{sidieda}\gamma \\ : \wedge + \text{Tidieh} \\ : \wedge \wedge + \text{Tidieda}\gamma \end{matrix} \right\}$
		$: \wedge + \text{Tadieh}$			
That	$\left. \begin{matrix} m. \\ f. \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} | : \cdot \text{A\text{se}in} \\ : \wedge | : \text{Senda}\gamma \\ : \wedge | : \text{Henda}\gamma \\ : \wedge | + \text{Tenda}\gamma \end{matrix} \right\}$	Those	$\left. \begin{matrix} m. \\ f. \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} : \wedge | : \text{Sienda}\gamma \\ : \wedge | : \text{Hienda}\gamma \\ : \wedge | + \text{Tienda}\gamma \end{matrix} \right\}$

ARTICLE.

In the Temahuq language there is no Article, either definite or indefinite.

For the indefinite Article, however, the numeral Adjective $1\frac{1}{2}$ *fem.* + $\frac{1}{2}$ is sometimes employed.

SENTENCES EXEMPLIFYING THE RULES IN THE FOREGOING PAGES.*

Mátola túfat inec	Good morning
Mátolid	How dost thou do?
sala eai ihan íselan	Hast thou any news?
sergey íselan esádenenen eméderan	No news of importance
Enta yérin	He is ill
Edécal mesínay fólis	May God cure him!
Manítelid ihádan siedad	Where hast thou been these days?
Tehúletin yóri	Salute him on my part
Ehentaúqed	Good bye!
Tídit ínee	Thou art right
Máni ílan	Where are they?
Teried asázls	Dost thou want anything?
Edinzieyha deseáq dayhéreten	We will buy some things
Daymáymús dayhéreten	What kind of things?
Iena	Very well
Áyanay enáqal tehóledin	Let us go, we are late
Ani mer el saq ini	There is yet time
satetašad	Do not forget
Ayu deday	Come here
Ili áyil sanaýílinee	It is on thy right hand
Ili áyil santahálginee	It is on thy left hand
Cai sátelid asázlu	Hast thou business?
Day túlog inec surfi	Be pleased to pardon me
Mata músed cai	Who art thou?
Ma ful etúsid	What are you come for?
sar tamúsid ayezaíen	Don't be troublesome
Mayemús enta	Who is he?
Wieday íselan oláyan	This is good news

* I have thought it unnecessary in these sentences, as also in the Vocabulary, to give the words in the Towarek characters, as the orthography, owing to the absence of vowels, is so very imperfect.

Yemus ahal eneginan
 Enta elis tahataméla
 saday yehreyd icmiman
 Edingel tufat
 Entahac ili asádem dedih
 Maful etúsid
 Mamúsan areyalen seyoric
 Yomarcái
 Emesí
 Madyola angac
 Emibálhalay
 Púlannáyaq
 Ma ican dien
 Ilámed

It was a rainy day
 He is a compassionate man
 This is a melancholy occurrence
 We shall go to-morrow
 Is any one there?
 Why art thou come?
 What money hast thou?
 Very well (you) !
 Sir !
 How is thy brother ?
 I have been busy
 Yes ! I saw him
 What is he doing there ?
 He is studying

TEMAHUQ AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.*

B (Ⓛ).

Ibdág—damp, *comp.*, abdug
 Tabdúg—cotton
 Tebegešt *pl.*, tebegeošen—mare
 Abaráqa *pl.*, ibaráqatan—course
 Abálbot—bag (of leather)
 Yéblis—angry
 Abarád *pl.*, ibáraden—boy
 Tabarát *pl.*, tibáraten—girl
 Abrúy *pl.*, ibrúyan—dress, blanket
 worn by Arabs
 Abúrnúh *pl.*, ibúrnah—cloak
 Bénešieb—danger
 Ábat. *pres.*, itibat—to perish, die
 Iba—death

D (Λ).

Ed—and
 Ádabu—ability, possibility
 Yedóbet *fem.*, tedóbet *comp.*,
 ádabu—able
 Tidebut *pl.*, tídeba—bedstead
 Diday—here
 Dayday—there
 Dedieh—there
 Day—from
 Adcer—anger

Ihédcer—angry (in anger)
 Edih—then (*it. dunque*)
 Adihereyen—circumstance, ac-
 cident, event
 Idel *pres.*, itádel—to play, dance
 Ádela—amusement
 Edeleél—argument
 Idálen—blue
 Idmáran—bosom (breasts)
 Dien—these
 Dinig—above
 Édunet—people, *pl.* of asadem
 Aídeer—deep, *comp.*, nedeer
 Idar—olive
 Darúy—brass
 Idrár—calm
 Adrár *pl.*, idraren—mountain
 Idérat—fat, *comp.*, tadent
 Idést, itádest—to arrange
 Dat—before
 Íedet *pres.*, idíet—to bite
 Tidit—true
 Ds (comparative form)
 Deseád—some
 Dayármuđ—quickly, immediately
 Edošeni—conversation
 Tidešt—assembly

* NOTE.—In order to facilitate reference to the Vocabulary I have placed letters with an analogous sound, or which are easily mistaken either by travellers or natives of different districts, consecutively, without considering the order of the alphabet.

D (Ξ).

Ad—wind
 Dúfer—after
 Dúfer amáyi—afternoon
 Yédeal, *pres.*, idáccal—to carry,
 raise, climb
 Tédeđen, *pl.*, of tamat
 Edcal, tedcal—excellent
 Yeđcar—full (*comp.*, edhenu)
 Adhan, *fem.*, tadhant—brave
 Adar—foot
 Tadrut—air

F (□□).

Yefúd—thirsty
 Táfuca *pl.*, tifácsen—a body,
 corpse
 Tafóq—the sun
 Fol—against, through
 Yéfela, *pres.*, itáfela—to come from
 Iflas, tfflas—faithful
 Ifis, *pres.*, ifellast—to believe
 Táflist, *pl.*, tifélas—confidence
 Folas—because
 Ufur, *pres.*, itáfur—to conceal
 Ifray, tifray—crooked, *comp.*,
 áfarag
 Afus—hand
 Tufat—to-morrow
 Taftaq, *pl.*, tiftay—a bed
 Fas—always
 Tafast—light

G (Γ).

Iga, itag—to act
 Igc, *pl.*, igitan—action
 Ige itáge—to become
 Ig—son
 Ig yám—cousin (uncle's son)
 Igbas—cautious

Yogda, togda—equal
 Toydút—equality
 Agad—arrival (see esadin)
 Agadeđ—a bird
 Yogig—distant
 Igig—distance
 Oguh—access
 Ígehed, *pres.*, itágeh—to admit
 Tápile, *pl.*, tigelsen—bread baked
 in the ground
 Yógem, *pres.*, itágem—to draw
 drag
 Egemađ, *pres.*, itágemad—to go
 out, appear
 Egmud—appearauce
 Igmeý, *pres.*, igámmeý—to ad-
 dress, claim, demand
 Ágamey—a claim
 Égen—army
 Aigini—sky, heaven
 Eginan—rain
 Agínena, *pl.*, igénenátén—shore,
 bank (of a stream)
 Ger—between
 Ígere, iguru—to comprehend
 Tegerúe, *pl.*, tigérucen—a cloud
 Ageut—abundance
 Igeša, *pres.*, itigeša—to disap-
 point
 Egiošer, *pl.*, egiošeren—breadth
 Gezúl, *fem.*, tegezúlnet, *pl.*,
 gezúlnen, tegezúlnen, *comp.*,
 tigheli—short
 Yogaz—careful

Γ (:).

Iyá, *pres.*, iqá—to dig a hole
 Áyaba, *pl.*, iyáhatan—bridle
 Yeybel, *pres.*, iyábbel—to accept
 Iyf—head

Iyhad—corrupt
 Táyahamt—house
 Táyahšt, *pl.*, tiya—dish
 Ayil—arm, right arm
 Iylil, *pres.*, iyállil—to continue
 Ayal—continual
 Íyay, *pres.*, iyállay—to circulate
 Táyaleyť—circulation
 yam—uncle
 Uyun—(see yeqan)
 Ayán, *pl.*, iyúnan—cord (see
 yegan)
 Iyna—contented
 Táyanat—a basket
 Táyanast—contentment
 Eyair—copper
 yor—with, from, near
 yóri—I have
 Táyara—care, conduct
 Yéyored—well, in good health
 Ayrem, *pl.*, iyáremen—city
 Táyarinit, *pl.*, tayarínesan—cha-
 racter
 Táyarinit, *pl.*, tayaríseuit—con-
 dition
 Táyard—dryness (see yaqor)
 Táyasa, *pl.*, tiyassen—body (a
 living body)
 Iyése, *pres.*, itáyeše—to cheat
 Iyťas, *pres.*, iyáťtas—to determine
 Yéyšeit, *pres.*, iyášeit—to catch

C (:).

Yóca, *pres.*, itácu—to blaze
 Tucut—a blaze
 Cud—although
 Yecúdelt, *pres.*, itácudelt—to
 deny
 Yecfid—to givo
 Écehi, ícahan—a cock

Ielócalo, *pres.*, itielúcalu—to con-
 tain
 Tecált—care
 Tecélt—foot (measure)
 Ticma—affliction, misfortune
 Iema, *pres.*, icmé—to afflict
 Yecúu, *pres.*, itúcan—to admire,
 be astonished
 Yecún, *fem.*, tacún—curious
 Tucunt—admiration, curiosity,
 astonishment
 Ican, *pres.*, itácan—to do, make
 Iena (superlative form)
 Iena—very well! all right!
 Ierah, *pres.*, icérrah—to acquire
 Yecus—hot, *comp.* tucsi
 Yecsúđ, *pres.*, itúcsađ—to fear,
 apprehend
 Icast, *pres.*, itácast—to save,
 deliver
 Icásatamar, *pres.*, itácasatámar—
 to despair
 Ocus natámar—despair
 Icsant icássant—to dislike
 Icešef—discovery
 Yócaý, *pres.*, itácaý—to awake
 Tecáya, *pl.*, ticáyasen—bread
 baked in an oven

Q (...).

Iqad, *pres.*, itáqad—to burn
 Yeqan, *pres.*, itáqau—to bind
 Uyun, *pl.*, tišoýnesen—a liga-
 ture
 Yaqur—dry
 Yaqor, *pres.*, itáyara—to dry
 Yáqerat, *comp.*, áqeri—civil, po-
 lite, decent
 Iqas, *pres.*, itáqas—to clap hands
 Táqist—a clapping of hands

K (::).

Ak—milk
 Aksacáfayen—fresh milk
 Aksayándasen—huttermilk
 Iklast, *pres.*, ikállast—to settle,
 deliver
 Okúmedur—eternal
 Tékerat—a hag (of linen)
 Yekáyent, *pres.*, itákayent—to
 deceive
 Temakáyent—deceit (see
 amakayen)

H (:).

Hédig, *pres.*, izázig—to clean
 Hedieg, *fem.*, hedigiet—clean
 Shuđ, *pl.*, shuđen—crime
 Ahađ—day
 Iháqayen—red
 Ahagar, *pl.*, ihágaren—a Tarki
 Ihégerin, *fem.*, ihégerit, *pl.*,
 ihegerútenin—long
 Hie—quickly
 Ihle, tihle—busy
 Ahal—day
 Acahal—day by day, daily
 Húllan (superlative form)
 Húllan—yes!
 Tahálgi—left arm
 Ehni—blood
 Ifáy diséhni—it bleeds
 Ehen, ihénan—tent
 Ahúndašen—again, also
 Táhanint, *pl.*, tihúnan—pity,
 compassion
 Ahar—lion
 Yéhereg—adjacent
 Heret—thing, anything
 Tahort—door
 Ychúsay—pretty

Tahátamela—compassion
 Téhetint, *pl.*, tihetan—a box
 Elhása—atmosphere
 Yehasah, *pres.*, ihúbab—to answer
 Elhúbab—an answer
 Táhusart, *pl.*, tihúšaren—carpet
 Tihay—darkness
 Yehazd itahazd—to approach

L (||).

Yóla, *pres.*, itúlu—to grant,
 accord
 Ila—to be
 Eljohal—ignorant
 Yólay—beautiful, fine, good
 Túloq—beauty, goodness
 Talqa, *pl.*, tilqışen—command
 Ilqáda—custom
 Ilqun, *pres.*, iláqyan—to curse
 Eláqnet—a malediction, curse
 Yolqút, *fem.*, tolqút; *pl.*, olqein;
pl. fem., olqútenet; *comp.*,
 asilqi—difficult
 Elóci, *fem.*, telócit—a calf
 Yelican—certain, sure
 Ilcámas iláccamas—to attend
 Talqáhbat, *pl.*, tilqáhbaten—a
 cup (coffee cup)
 Yelil, *pres.*, itilal—to help, aid
 Telilt—aid, assistance
 Ilámed—he is learning
 Telamíd—pupils
 Lemieđ, *fem.*, lemediyet; *comp.*,
 télmuđi—elastic
 Teliemša, *pl.*, teliemšasen—a
 basin
 Talemt, *pl.*, tilamen—a she camel
 Ilámuz—deep
 Yelimzagen—cool
 Elis, *pl.*, meden—man

Yelsa—to dress
 Télsedas—again
 Yelsa—extensive, broad
 Yelsa—amply
 Ilseyt ilásseyt—to conduct
 Yelož—hungry

M (□).

Am—mouth
 Ma—who, what, why
 Em—when
 Imdá, *pres.*, imúddu—to finish
 Ámídi, *pl.*, imídišen; *fem.*, timidit;
pl., timidišen—a companion
 Imda—every; imdan—all
 Medan—account
 Meden, *pl.* of elis
 Madyşyen—cause
 Eméđer—important
 Imádray, *pres.*, itamádray—to
 despise
 Amagíni—supper
 Ámşad, *pl.*, imşad—Tarki of ser-
 vile caste
 Imşunen, *pres.*, itimşunen—to
 dispute
 Temşúnant—a dispute
 Ámşarin—father
 Temşerinis—ability
 Amaşése, *pl.*, imaşése—a cheat
 (see işése)
 Yemşút—artful, skilful
 Amécnou—accommodation, from
 imminac
 İmiclş, *pres.*, itámiclş—to dine
 Ámicli—dinner
 Yemiclşlş—bright
 Yemúcus, *pres.*, itimucus—to
 dismiss
 Temáčet—a hottle

Ináqaran, *pl.*, imaqórneu; *comp.*,
 Témqarin—large, great
 Amóhaq, *pl.*, imóhaq—Tarki (of
 noble caste)
 Yémihal—active
 Imáhşar, *pres.*, itámahşar—to
 convey
 Amakáyen, *fem.*, temakáyent;
comp., temakóyne (see
 yekáyent) cunning
 Temakáyent—deceit
 Elmelf—cloth
 Ámilel—white
 Yemún, *pres.*, itúmund—to appear
 Yemún—celebrated
 Amán—water
 Yemínda, *fem.*, tamínda; *comp.*,
 amíndu—old
 Imínda, *pres.*, itamíndu—to con-
 clude
 Amíndu—conclusion
 Támenast, *pl.*, timenáseu—a cup
 Amanócal—king, sultan
 Amenáyen—to compare
 Ámeni, *pl.*, imnitan—comparisou
 Tamart—a heard
 Amerşás—debt
 Amis, *pl.*, imnas—a he-camel
 Yemús—is
 Mayemús—who is it?
 Mesí—lord, sir
 Mesínay—God (our Lord)
 Timesi—hell
 Imiscal, *pres.*, itámiscal—to
 change
 Amiscal—a change
 Amasúr—arm (elbow to wrist)
 Amséras, *pl.*, imsérasen—degree,
 step
 Amístan—courage

Yemút—dead
 Tamútašt—death
 Imtérad, *pres.*, imítterad—to
 desire
 Yemíterad, *comp.*, ámterad—
 desirous
 Amatésa, *comp.*, amátisa—
 cowardly
 Yemútašed—afraid
 Tamát, *pl.*, tédeđen—woman
 Ámašay, *pl.*, imášayen—a chief
 Emiyelel—auxiliary
 Imezey, *pres.*, itámezey—to con-
 demn, decide
 Tamazúq—dwelling (see izaγ)
 Tamízuq—absence

N (1).

In—of
 Ini, *pl.*, inítan—color
 Ena—to tell, say
 Anédabu, *fem.*, tenédabut; *pl.*,
 iníduba; *fem.*, tinínuba—capa-
 ble, competent
 Yinfi, *fem.*, tinfi—advantageous
 Tinfá—advantage
 Unfas—breath
 Ung, *pl.*, úngaten—brother
 Tinga, *pres.*, tenang—to bake, v.n.
 Ténegest—roar, roaring
 Tenγárbiet—dish
 Tenáγrift, *pl.*, tináγrifen—a small
 box
 Yenícelsa—rich
 Anúcmam—a crowd
 Yenibege, *comp.*, enhegi—agree-
 able
 Nahiel, *fem.*, tenahíelet; *comp.*,
 ténheli—easy
 Anímíuac—convenient

Ánmiger, *pl.*, animágeren—a
 degree, step
 Enimáhray—contrary, different
 Anmáhray—difference
 Inmínae, *pres.*, ánnínae—to ac-
 commodate
 Inin, *pres.*, itínin—to confess
 Ainier—a lamp
 Ténere, *pl.*, tinárisen—country
 Anisbábut—a liar
 Enisdében, *pl.*, inisdúbau—a
 bridegroom
 Tenisdébint, *pl.*, tinisdúban—a
 bride
 Ansan—meat, flesh
 Tenašábt—a bow (of an archer)
 Našára—a Christian
 Enta—he, she
 Entádib—she
 Túnte, *pl.*, túntašen—a female
 Éneti—beginning
 Enáya—to see
 Yenáy, tenáy—new
 Tenáya—authority, dominion
 Anaýna, *pl.*, inaýnan—a bell

R (○).

Tára—affection
 Iréd—wheat
 Yérden, *comp.*, nerden—dirty
 Urdáz—thunder
 Irđa, *pres.*, irúđđa—to assent,
 comply
 Tirádašt—assent
 Túríf, *pl.*, túrífen—a boat
 Írgel, *pres.*, irággel—to shut,
 fasten
 Yérmaγ, *pres.*, irámmaγ—to
 alarm
 Yóram, *pres.*, itáram—to attempt

Yérmaγ—anxious
 Tarimíeq—anxiety
 Yerín—ill
 Yerín itieran—to ail
 Irne, *pres.*, irúnut—to conquer
 Irna, *fem.*, tirna—conqueror
 Túrna, *pl.*, túrnašen—disease
 Arúri—the back
 Róris, *pl.*, médanis—boy, son
 Íras, *pres.*, írras—to decrease,
 decline
 Éris—below
 Arút—ancient
 Irtáy—dirty
 Yerš—already, sometime ago
 Areyálen—money (reals)
 Irzé, *pres.*, irazze—to break

S (○).

Yésu, *pres.*, itúsu—to cough
 Tísut—a cough
 Yósed, *pres.*, itásed—to come
 Yésdaš, *pres.*, isáddaš—to assem-
 ble, consist
 Yesóđan, *pres.*, isáđan—to count,
 account
 Tásafrud, *pl.*, tisáfarađ—broom,
 brush
 Ísnafran, *pres.*, isánafran—to
 choose
 Isúfart, *pres.*, itásufart—to cure
 Asúfar—medicine
 Esúgdu—argument
 Tesúgenet—blame
 Súřil—to close
 Isáγaran—wood
 Sáγat—bour
 Isγáyatas, *pres.*, iγari—to call
 Íscalal, *pres.*, isáccalal—to weep
 Íscarat, *pres.*, isáccarat—to compel

Isáklac, *fem.*, tiensaklac—civil,
 polite
 Isla, *pres.*, isélla—to bear
 Íselan—news
 Silyet—difficulty (see olγut)
 Yesólaq, *pres.*, isálaq—to adopt
 Isilsan—clothes (see yelsa)
 Isimdi, *pres.*, isimdu—to accom-
 plish
 Samied, *fem.*, samediét, *pl.*, isamed-
 nin-tisamednin—cold
 Ismécas, *pres.*, isámmecas—to
 alter
 Simem, *fem.*, simemiγet; *comp.*,
 tesími—bitter
 Ismétert isámmetert—to charge,
 order
 Isan, *pres.*, isant—to acquaint
 Iséna—to know
 Ísan-tisan—clever
 Íssen-itásen—to consider
 Ininga, *pres.*, isauga—to bake, v.t.
 Ásingi—a cook
 šaisangin—a baker
 Isinγal, *pres.*, isanγal—to plough,
 cultivate
 Esenγat—art, skill
 Isinse, *pres.*, isánse—to apply for
 Isinta, *pres.*, isánta—to begin
 Ásinti—beginning, commence-
 ment
 Isérđal, *pres.*, isárd—to borrow
 Isaraγteg—a comb
 Yóses—alone
 Túsišt—distress
 Yóses-itásas—to assure
 Yesiscat, *fem.*, tesiscat; *pl.*,
 isiscašen, *fem.*, isiscášnet—
 chief
 Isásar—a chain

Isisten, *pres.*, isásten—to ask
Asiti, *fem.*, tasitit; *pl.*, asúten;
pl. fem., asútenet—additional
Yestic—empty, *comp.*, tistac
Isátafan, *fem.*, tisátafat—black
Issa, *pres.*, isás—to drink
Isšád, *pres.*, isággad—to behold

S (⊖).

Yeşca, *pres.*, isác—to build
Taşacášt, *pl.*, tisácašen—a building
Yeşóhat-teşóhat—correct
Aşúhat teşúhat—strong, *comp.*, aşahat

Š (⊕).

Išád—bad, wicked
Išca, *pres.*, išúccu—to accuse
Ešúq—doubt
Ašráđuq—agreement
Yéšešert, *pres.*, itášešert—to consult
Yéšišaš—anxious

T (+).

Yoté, *pres.*, itat—to add
Itáb, *pres.*, itátab—to drop
Tétebt—a drop
Itbát—good! it will do!
Itbát—already
Itágazan—careful
Tolam—a like
Itéran—stars
Yetása-itátaša—to forget

T (⊕).

Tiet—blossom, flower

S (:).

šiedaγ, *fem.*, tiedaγ—this
šeyór—with
Ešáđin, *pres.*, edašđin—to amount to
Yešáđin, *pres.*, ehínyešad—to arrive
Tášacast—wild beast
šála (sign of interrogative)
Tašienist, *pl.*, tišienas—a circle
šar—not
šergeγ—nothing
Išarcay—duty
Išás, *pres.*, igás—to boil
Išát, *pres.*, igát—to strike
Tešáte—a blow
šaticnan—author, originator
Yešayđ, *pres.*, itášeyd—to bring
Yošáy tecerat, *pres.*, itášeytecerat—to complain
šayferánen—barber
šayságin (see isinga)
Ašazls—affair, business

Y (z).

Ayu—come!
Ay, *pl.*, ayen—male
Ayd—dog
Aydier—bottom
Yóger—greater, more
Aynađ—blacksmith, farrier
Iyendéran, *fem.*, tiyendéran; *pl.*, imaderoýnen timaderoýnen;
comp., timaderit—small, little
Anđuran—a little
Iyendaγ—again, likewise, also
Ays—horse
Yoyé, *pres.*, ityé—to allow
Agezaen—troublesome

Z (X).

Izaγ, *pres.*, itazaγ—to dwell
Yezúgdah, *fem.*, tezúgdah; *comp.*, ázigdeh—content
Yezegerúten, *fem.*, tezezerútenet—high
Azal-n-aman—current of water
Azímizi, *pres.*, izámazi—to distinguish
Izínca, *pres.*, izánca—to avoid
Azínca, *pl.*, izíncahan—delay
Yézinhel, *pres.*, izánhel—to assist
Ázinhel—assistance

Yezár, *pres.*, itizár—to advance
Izítše, *pres.*, izátše—to bestow
Izieyha, *pres.*, izýaha—to buy

Z (#).

Izá—acid
Yezózil, *pres.*, izúzul—to advise
Azúzil—advice
Yezózult, *pres.*, izozult—to ap-
prove
Yezied, *comp.*, tizudi—sweet
Azil, *pl.*, yezlan—bough, branch
Tezélmuzt—depth (see ilamuz)
Yezun, *pres.*, ituzan—to divide

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